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Northwestern Headquarters for Planet Junior Machinery,
Aspinwall 4 Row Sprayers, Strawberry Boxes, Crates, etc.

1903 Hoyt 1903
Plant and Seed
Company

Hardy Northern Grown Plants

Our Specialty—Plants that not only live and grow,
but that PRODUCE.



OUR PROPAGATING BEDS (From Snap Shot).

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PEDIGREE OR LIFE
HISTORY OF THE STRAWBERRY PLANT.

LARGEST FRUIT FARM NEAR TWIN CITIES.

Location—Midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, near
Como Park and Minnesota State Fair Grounds.

B. T. Hoyt, Superintendent.

Corner Hoyt and Hamline Aves.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Twin City Telephone No. 6149.



SPRAYING STRAWBERRIES.

The above cut shows our Aspinwall 4-Row Sprayer spraying our strawberry propagating beds with Bordeaux Mixture.

This is one of the best known fungicides to prevent rust, etc. on plants.

Plants that are sprayed in the propagating beds and kept free from fungi, very seldom if ever need spraying when set for fruit. We have the agency for these sprayers in Minnesota, and will send catalogue to any address if stamp is enclosed.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that on Nov. 21st, 1902, I personally inspected the nursery of the Hoyt Plant and Seed Company, at St. Paul, Minnesota, and found therein no San Jose Scale, nor any other dangerous insect pest or plant diseases.

This certificate is void after June 1, 1903.

A. G. RUGGLES.

Asst. State Entomologist.

The following is a paper read by our Superintendent, B. T. Hoyt, before the Annual Summer Meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society in 1902, held at the Minnesota Agricultural College, and published in the monthly magazine of the Horticultural Society:

“Growing Strawberries and Strawberry Plants.”

Growing Strawberries is one business and growing plants another. I will try to touch on both.

Those of you who grow or have grown strawberries know how nice it is to see the large, luscious fruit ripening on the vines. To pick and eat one's own berries or have a fresh dish of berries is way ahead of shop worn stock, which sometimes has begun to “sprout.”

It seems strange that more people do not grow their own berries, and especially the farmers. No wonder there has been such a rush of young folks from the country to the cities. There are hundreds of farms without a sign of a fruit tree or bush. But these conditions are bound to change. People are beginning to open their eyes to the fact that Minnesota will and can grow as good fruit as any state, and better than a great many.

Perhaps one of the greatest drawbacks to the farmers has been that, either through neglect or poor plant stock, they have failed and given up trying to grow fruit. Too often plants from old fruiting beds are used for planting. Some make a specialty of buying up old strawberry beds, which are exhausted, to send out plants from. This class of men can supply any named variety from these old beds. After trying these plants no wonder people give up.

Growing strawberries is not as difficult as some imagine, if the person starts right, then furnishes the proper conditions. To get the very best results one should first join the Horticultural Society, which only costs \$1.00. **Secretary Latham will take your money.** Then get the best plants obtainable from newly set beds, one year old; set them in good soil which has been well prepared or any good garden land; then give them good cultivation, pinch blossoms off and keep weeds down. The better care the plants receive the better returns one can expect. Don't think that to stick plants into the ground is all there is to berry growing. There are many good varieties of strawberries and many poor ones, but each person has his favorite. One of our veteran strawberry growers said that it did not matter so much about the variety as it did the man that grew them.

There are several systems of growing berries for fruit, but in dry seasons if plants are growing in hedge rows or hills we find that they withstand the drouth much better than in the matted row.

Most people allow the plants to mat too thickly, and when the drought strikes them the plants sap one another, and the berries dry up for lack of moisture. If plants are set eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in the row, let two runners from each plant fill up the spaces equally, which leaves six or eight inches between plants; if to be cultivated with a horse, have rows three or three and one-half feet apart. All other runners should be clipped off as fast as they appear, and plants will stool up to an immense size. In this way each plant sends its roots out in every direction in search of food and can be depended upon to mature a good crop. The whole surface can then be cultivated and mulched, which also has a tendency to retain much more moisture than other systems.

After good cultivation has been given the first season, the plants are mulched and prepared for winter quarters. Winter covering is very essential. Perhaps the material most commonly used for that purpose is straw, but marsh hay is good, or anything that will protect the plants from freezing and thawing and is free from weed seeds.

There are several ways of propagating strawberry plants, but I will give but one along the lines we are working.

A strawberry plant, although a **small affair** in itself, has the power of doing **great things** if handled properly and given the required conditions. It has been our aim to try and improve the varieties of strawberries we are propagating the same as animals or fowls are improved.

In order to do this we secure the best plants obtainable to start with, of the standard varieties. A plant is like a young animal, and needs the proper care from the beginning to get the best results. If a calf gets a setback when young, it never wholly recovers from the effects. The same applies to a plant. Although it may grow, it will not be profitable. **Cultivation**, plenty of **plant food** in the soil, **early planting**, when there is **plenty of moisture**, and **restricting blossom bearing**, are all **very important factors**.

We make our standard high in selecting plants to propagate from, and **no second plants go**—only to the **dump**. In the propagating patch runners are layered by hand and not too closely together, as the plants need sunlight to get best results, and they also need plenty of rootage. When plants are layered the parent plant is then relieved, and the new plants have a better chance to become established and mature before fall. We cultivate after every rain and often during the dry weather, with the "Planet Junior" 12-toothed cultivators, with pulverizer attachments, which leaves the ground as level as a floor and the soil fine as can be made with a cultivator.

There is also a runner cutter attachment, which clips runners when growing berries in hedge row or by the hill system, and we also use it late in the season to clip the last runners off, as they are poor, weakly plants. See cut.

In the fall propagating plants are **covered** carefully the same as for fruit bearing, because more plants are damaged from **freezing** and **thawing** than from any other cause.

Plants are **dug** with a six-tined fork in such a manner that the crowns are not damaged, and roots not exposed any longer than absolutely necessary. They are then culled out, trimmed, tied in bunches of twenty-five, labeled, and packed in moss ready for shipment.

Two Valuable Premiums.

We have made arrangements with the Secretary of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, Mr. A. W. Latham, so that we feel justified in offering a **free membership** to the society to those desiring who send us a \$10 plant or seed order.

Every farmer, gardener or person who grows fruit ought to become a Horticulturist. The Minnesota Horticultural Society is the largest organization of its kind in the United States, with a membership of over 1,250, and has been largely responsible for the great strides Minnesota has made in the past 10 or 15 years in Horticulture. Their 40-page Monthly Magazine is The Minnesota Horticulturist and it contains all the papers read at its meetings and discussions, etc., which are very valuable to anyone interested in Horticulture. The membership fee is \$1.00 per year which also includes a 500-page book, "**Trees, Fruits and Flowers of Minnesota**," which is attractively bound with cloth and would be an addition to any library.

For a **\$5.00 Order** of plants or seeds we offer "**Amateur Fruit Growing**," by Prof. S. B. Green, Horticulturist at the Minnesota Agricultural School. This is one of the finest and most complete books of its kind and is used as a text book at the Minnesota Agricultural School. Price, 60c.

Pedigree or Life History of the Strawberry Plant.

In presenting this price list for choice strawberry plants we use the term **Pedigree** to discriminate from the ordinary methods of propagating.

The **pedigree or life history** of a plant is fully as important as that of an animal. You cannot expect to grow good crops of strawberries from poor plant stock any more than you could expect to grow thoroughbred horses from scrub stock.

Description—A pedigree strawberry plant is one possessing high fruiting vigor. It has the most desirable qualities of its variety developed to a high degree of perfection, and this has been accomplished by continuous selection of **ideal** plants for a series of years and by restricting flower bearing and so building up a potency and stamina that has secured the highest possible development of fruit and foliage.

Variation—The types of plants vary as well as animals. Some are always better specimens than others. The stock breeder takes advantage of this variation by selecting the "best" with the view of improvement. We take advantage of this variation by selecting the best plants which show a tendency to improvement, and propagate from these, giving them the proper care, restriction and cultivation to insure perfect development of fruit buds, roots and foliage.

An Experiment brought out at the Minnesota State Agricultural Society held at the State Capitol in St. Paul in January, 1902, showed the advantage of **pedigree** over scrub stock for feeding. Two steers, one a high-grade **Hereford**, the other a scrub animal of the same weight, were selected, fed the same amount of grain, etc., and given the same good care and conditions for several months. When the two were dressed and sold on the open market, the one whose ancestors had been bred to take on valuable flesh and had this **tendency** bred in him, brought \$35.00 more than the scrub. Why such a difference? The scrub's ancestors had not been bred for any special purpose and lacked the tendency to lay on **valuable** flesh, but instead took on a large amount of **internal fat**, which was worth about 4 cents per pound.

Some strawberry plants have a tendency to produce fine berries of excellent quality which sell for the highest price to the fancy trade, while others of the same variety of ordinary selection only produce a fair crop of poor fruit which sells for 4 or 5 cents per quart less. The successful grower uses the best plants obtainable, the best machinery and the best system of growing. The unsuccessful grower gets "cheap" plants to start with, has poor machinery and gives poor cultivation, which naturally bring poor berries if **any**, which sell poorly to poor people. This man will always remain poor if he follows this system. Progressive people always have the best of everything, as they know it is the cheapest in the end, hence they save on every turn.

Why give up your land, time and work to poor plants, when you can get good vigorous plants which have a tendency to **each** do its full duty? Remember the secret in fancy berries lies in the plants. Fancy berries tempt the people to buy and always sell first.

A great deal depends on the selection of the plants. We make our ideal for improving strawberry plants high and do not accept anything below that standard.

That is the principle we work on. We only sell plants that are capable of producing the best fruit. **We do not buy** up old run out strawberry beds that have been fruited two or three years, and supply "any named variety," like some do. **We grow** our own plants in a scientific manner and send them out true to name.

Our propagating beds are separate and grown under a different system from our fruiting beds. Every variety is carefully labeled and a record of each taken to prevent any mistake. While we exercise every precaution to have our plants true to name, yet it should be distinctly understood by our customers that we will not hold ourselves liable for more than the face of the order.

Our selected plants for propagating are the first plants set in the spring, so they have the best possible chance to become established when we keep them growing right along, giving them the proper cultivation and conditions.

We restrict blossom bearing and layer runners to relieve the parent plant. In the fall all tip runners are clipped off before growth stops, as they are the last to form and are weak and would not have a chance to become established. This gives the other plants more strength to mature.

Winter Covering—In the fall our propagating beds are well covered with straw to protect plants from freezing and thawing, as the crowns and roots are easily damaged. This costs considerable to cover and uncover plants.

Digging Plants—In the spring **every plant** in the row is dug up clean as orders are filled. We do not store plants, but dig as ordered.

All poorly rooted plants are culled out. In digging and packing, plants are protected from sun and wind.

Packing—Plants are trimmed, tied in bunches of 25, labeled and packed in sphagnum moss. We cannot compete in **price** with growers of cheap plants, but when the item of quality is considered ours will be found the cheaper.

In order that our customers, if beginners, may better understand the handling of plants when received, we offer the following suggestions: Have your ground prepared and everything ready. Almost any soil that will produce good crops of corn, potatoes or garden truck will do.

On receiving plants wet them before exposing to air, and if ready to set out, put plants in a pail with a little water to keep roots moist. One way is to use a spade to open hole, and be sure roots are **well spread** out before covering. **Firm soil well** about plant, which should be set with crown just even with the surface, and not too **deep or too shallow**. If too dry to set plants when received do not leave in packages, as they are liable to heat and spoil, but **cut open every bundle and "heel in."** This is done by digging a ditch deep enough to bury the roots to the crown and firm soil about roots well with hand, and partially shade from sun. Keep plants moist until ready to plant. In planting take out **one** plant at a time as planted. Do not drop ahead to be dried out and spoiled by sun or wind.

Cultivate shallow as soon as possible after planting to form dust blanket and break up capillary tubes made perfect by the feet in planting. If on a small scale a garden rake will do, or for field culture the finest tool ever made for this purpose is the "Planet Junior" 12-tooth harrow cultivator, as in cut on Page 6.

Do not set plants that have not been properly covered, as they are very liable to be damaged by the freezing or thawing.

Planting and Cultivating Strawberries.

Planting—If for garden culture set plants in rows 2 feet apart and 1½ feet apart in row. By making every third row one foot wider it insures more room to work and pick berries.

For Field Culture set plants in rows from 2½ to 3½ feet apart or 3 feet is best, by 1 or 1½ feet in the row for **Hedge Row or Hill System**.

There are several methods of growing berries. To get fine, large berries keep plants in a single or **hedge row**. This is done by allowing but two runners to remain on each plant to be layered so as to fill up space evenly between plants in the row.

This leaves the balance of surface to be cultivated or mulched and gives the plants good rootage.

Another way is to keep all the runners clipped from the plant as fast as they appear. By doing this the strength is thrown back to the plant, which will stool out to an immense size. The largest crops are sometimes grown by this system, as the drought does not affect them as those grown in matted row. It takes plants that are high in fruiting vigor to pay, though, but when one plant can be made to bear from 2 to 4 quarts of berries and over it is worth trying for. Plants grown by these systems will produce good crops from 3 to 5 years if fertility is maintained and weeds kept out. It is much easier to keep weeds out by this system, as you can cultivate and mulch the whole surface between rows. The plants being so far apart do not sap one another, and the fruit is larger and better formed. Cultivate after every rain and at least every 10 days during season.

Pinch blossoms off as soon as they appear on the newly set plants.

Cover plants in the fall after ground freezes to prevent thawing and freezing. Use "clean" straw, marsh hay, or corn fodder and just put on enough to hide plants in the row and mulch heavily between rows. In the spring uncover crowns of plants so they can push up through mulch and leave mulch on until after picking.

Renewing Fruiting Beds—Mow off tops of plants as soon as fruiting season is over, and rake off mulch and leaves and haul away, or burn. Cultivate between rows, as the first year, and a new growth will take place and new fruit buds form before fall. Cover as the first year, etc. If soil needs enriching second year apply a top dressing of well-rotted barn dressing. Wood ashes is also good.

It is to our interest to see that our patrons employ the proper methods in handling and setting these plants. We want them to meet your highest expectations and we believe that if you follow directions you will not be disappointed. We know what they have done and are doing for us and know they will do the same for anyone else who gives them the chance.

We would be glad to test any new promising varieties of strawberries or raspberries on our grounds and **none** will be allowed to leave the place without consent of owner. We are testing a large number of the different varieties and are culling out the poor ones. It is best not to try to grow too many kinds, as they are liable to become mixed. An early and a late variety make a longer fruiting season.

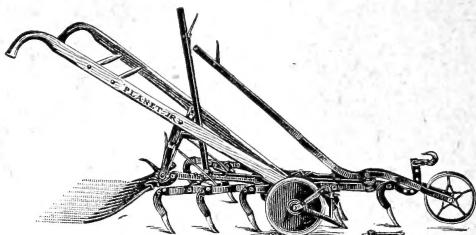
We cannot fill orders for less than \$1 at a profit. It pays to get enough plants to make it an object to give them the proper care at the proper time.

No charges for crates or packages.

Terms, Cash with orders. Orders not booked unless one-half the amount is remitted, and the balance before shipment.

Club together with your neighbors and get a premium, and they pay part of express charges. We do not pay express or freight charges.

“Planet Jr.” Twelve Tooth Cultivator.

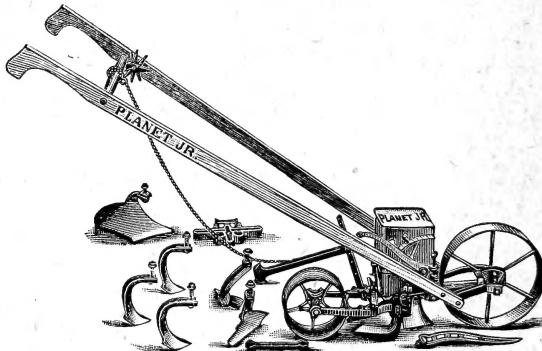


Price Complete \$8.50. Rolling Cutter \$1.75 Extra.

This cultivator is easily adjusted by levers as to depth and width, and the pulverizer is a great addition, as it breaks clods and **pulls out weeds** the teeth skip. Price complete with pulverizer, \$8.50 f. o. b. Minneapolis. Runner cutter attachment, \$1.75 extra. This is used when cultivating to clip off runners when grown in **Hedge** or **Hill** system; not necessary on a small scale. A sharp hoe will do the work nicely.

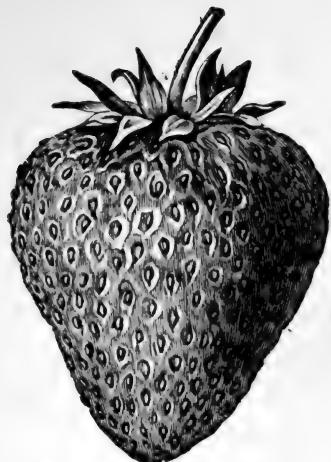
We use the Planet Junior cultivators exclusively and would not have any other. We can supply any of the Planet Junior goods. Money must accompany orders. Prices on other goods quoted or send stamp for catalog.

No. 4 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe.

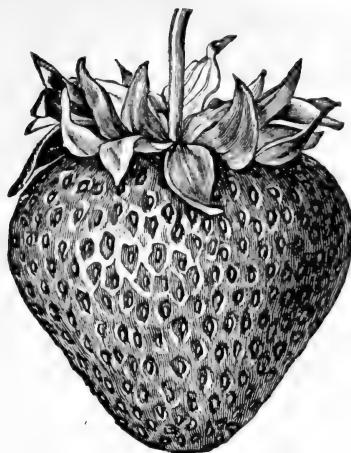


Price Complete \$10.50, as Drill Only \$8.50.

This admirable tool, combines in a single implement a **force feed** hill dropping and drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow. It holds two quarts and sows in a continuous row or drops in hills perfectly at five different distances. This tool is all that is required on a farm or garden.



Crescent. (P.)



Wolverton. (B.)

Bi-Sexual-(B)-Male. Self fertilizing and can be set alone.

Pistillate-(P)-Female. These require a Bi-sexual variety (B) set every third row to fertilize them.

Varieties of strawberries marked (B) are the best for general planting for beginners, as they can be grown alone, and can be depended on, as they are self-fertilizing. **Remember** not to wait until the spring rush starts before ordering, as some varieties are liable to be sold out. **Notice.—We will substitute** in case a variety is out unless otherwise stated, and will add extra plants in such cases, our selection.

List of Strawberry Plants.

Brandywine—(B) One of the grandest berries grown. Generally grown and admired by all. Fruit very large, fine shape and deep red to center. A good shipping berry and the best known canning berry. Our Brandywine berries again took first prize as usual at the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. They show up fine in the crate and, being a **late** berry, continue to bear after the other berries are out of the way and always bring the top price. If you haven't them, by all means include them on your list. We are planting largely of this variety. Good pollinator.

Enhance—(B) One of the most productive medium late varieties. Berries are sometimes ribbed at first, but their extra large size make them good sellers. Berries are dark red. Plants are very healthy and vigorous. If you want a fine lot of berries for yourself and "some to sell," we recommend this variety. Good canners.

We picked an Enhance berry on our grounds $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference.

Early Varieties.

Bederwood—(B) Early variety of great merit. Widely planted. Very productive. Berries light crimson in color, and a good sweet berry. Good for near market.

Cyclone—(B) Early. Healthy foliage. Cone shape berry.

Clyde—(B) Very productive. Berries large, bright crimson and cone shaped. Requires a strong soil as it is not adapted to droughty sandy soil. If you have good soil, give it a trial. Very popular variety.

Lovett—(B) Good dark red berry of high quality. Plants are well rooted and succeeds on any soil.

Wolverton—(B) Berries long and cone shape, and lots of them. Does well on any soil. Plants are deeply rooted.

Crescent—(P) Does best in hedge row where berries are good salable size. Very productive. One of the old standard varieties. Especially adapted to sandy soils, as on heavy soils it is liable to produce too many plants and become crowded.

Warfield—(P) Widely grown. Berries deep blood red, and a good market and shipping berry. Above medium in size. Does well on any soil except light sand, and is best grown in hedge row. Plants are small but when grown in this manner they stool out and become more deeply rooted.

Nick Ohmer—(B) Very vigorous. Berries large and fine. A good pollener. Heavy fruiter and seems to do well wherever tried.

Carrie—(P) Seedling of the Haveland. Good fruiter. Berries large bright red. Succeeds anywhere.

Enormous—(P) Large dark colored berry. A berry for fancy trade. Grows anywhere.

Kansas—(P) In quality and quantity of fruit it ranks high and is widely planted. Berries are firm enough for long shipments. Does well on all soils and locations.

Late Varieties.

Aroma—(B) Berries bright color and above medium. Good shipper. Widely grown.

Gandy—(B) Well known. Fine shape berries that ripen all together.

Magoon—(B) Late and good shipping variety. Quite productive.

Marshall—(B) When grown in hills or hedge row berries are immense and of good quality on heavy soil. One of the largest berries grown and is a good advertiser.

Maximus—(B) Berries are large and fine. Very productive on heavy soil, but does not do well on sandy soil.

Rough Rider—(B) Very late variety recently introduced. Berries large and round. Does well on good strong soil but often fails on light soils. Holds late market.

Bubach—(P) Good for heavy soil. A fine fancy berry of good size; moderately firm.

Apples and Plums.

Apple and Plum Trees—We offer a few hardy, standard varieties that we can recommend for the North as well as the South. Plant apples from 15 to 20 feet apart, and plums 12 to 15 feet apart in good soil, and mulch first season.

Apples—Wealthy, Duchess, Pattens, Greening, Hibernal, 40 cents each; \$3.75 per dozen.

Plums—Wyant, De Soto, Surprise, etc., 45 c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Prices quoted on 100 and 1,000 lots. Write stating kinds wanted and height or age desired.

NOTICE—Do not wait until the day you wish to plant before ordering, but send us your list of wants EARLY and let us figure on your order. Get your neighbors to order with you and they pay half the freight or express.



Loudon.



Munger.

Raspberries.

Loudon Red Raspberry—The hardiest red raspberry on the market. The most productive of fine large berries that hang on well, as they are very firm, hence being excellent shippers. Can be shipped over 1,000 miles. Our Loudon berries sold for 14 cents per pint the past season while other varieties on the market sold for from 12½ to 18 cents per quart. They are very attractive in the box and sell at sight.

We procured the Loudon plants when they first came out from the originators' grounds, and have been selecting from the most productive and vigorous plants from new beds each year since, setting a new patch each spring. We sell plants from new beds and not from old exhausted beds. Price, 50c per doz; \$2.00 per 100; \$15 per 1,000.

We also have the Marlborough, Cuthert, Millers Red and others which we can sell cheaper but they do not compare with the Loudons, hence we do not recommend them. Price, 40c doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1,000 on 3 varieties mentioned. Come and visit our grounds and see the different varieties growing side by side and be convinced.

Munger, (Black Cap) \$1.00 per doz.

Strawberry Raspberry, or Tree Strawberry—A novelty worthy of trial. Fruit and flowers are beautiful. Berries are used for jams and have a flavor of their own. Succeeds anywhere. 15c each, 4 for 40c, 15 for \$1.00.

J. Geo. Smith, Art Confectioner, St. Paul, Minn.: Your strawberries and Loudon raspberries we canned on your grounds the past season for our soda water syrups were the finest we ever used, and they are keeping fine.

Mr. Smith is the largest Fancy Art Confectioner in the Northwest. The past season Mr. Smith brought his canning crew out in his Automobile Strawberry Train and canned berries on our grounds for his business.



Currants.

One of the most healthful and refreshing fruits grown and ought to be in every garden. Very hardy and easily grown. Set plants 4x5 feet apart and cultivate or use heavy mulching. Use Paris Green solution or Powdered White Hellebore dusted on leaves if currant worms appear. Cut out old wood. Price—1 year old plants, 85c per dozen, \$4.50 per 100; 2 year old, \$1.20 dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

Fay's Prolific—One of the best market varieties. Berries of good quality and plants very productive.

Red Dutch—An old standard variety, widely grown.

Victoria—A very late red variety. Very productive of long large fruit.

Varsailles—

Goosberries.

The gooseberry is also a hardy and useful fruit producing bush. Can be grown about the same as recommended for currants.

Price—1 year old plants—15c each, \$1.20 per dozen; 2 year old, 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Houghton—Very productive, of medium, oval, pale red fruit.

Downing—Good family or market berry. Fruit large and bright green.

Asparagus.

Asparagus—This is a vegetable that ought to be in every kitchen garden. When plants are once started they will last for a number of years. Plant 4 inches deep, in rich soil spreading roots out well. Cover with manure in the fall and cultivate surface soil every spring.

Palmetto Roots—1 year.....	25c doz.	\$2.00 per 100
Palmetto Roots—2 year.....	50c doz.	\$4.00 per 100
Conovers Colossal—1 year.....	20c doz.	\$1.85 per 100
Conovers Colossal—2 year.....	40c doz.	\$3.70 per 100

We Grow Seed Corn, Oats and Potatoes.

We grow Minnesota No. 13 Corn, and Minnesota No. 6 Oats and both are giving very good results, and we consider them the best varieties for the North that we have tried and that is why we have discarded the others, as we only want the best. Both varieties were originated at the Minnesota Agricultural College and have been bred in line for a number of years until they have been greatly improved by the systematic selection and may be called pedigree seeds, the same as animals selected in the same way have a "pedigree." The ancestors are known in both cases and a lineal record of each is kept. If an oat will yield several bushels per acre more than the common varieties grown it will pay a farmer to raise that kind. Get a start and raise your own seed for next year and some for your neighbor.

Minnesota No. 6 Oats.

Minnesota No. 6 Oats—This is the best variety of oats we have ever tried and the comparisons at the different Experiment Sub-Stations show it to yield more than the other standard varieties. It has been selected for productiveness. Straw is very stiff, and did not lodge the past season when other oats was lying flat and spoiled. Kernels white and very plump and heavy. Not subject to rust. We do not claim them to yield 200 or 300 bushels per acre, but we think they will please you. Bushel, 90c; 10 bushels, \$8.25, sacks included.

Write us for prices on larger quantities.

MINNESOTA No. 13 CORN.

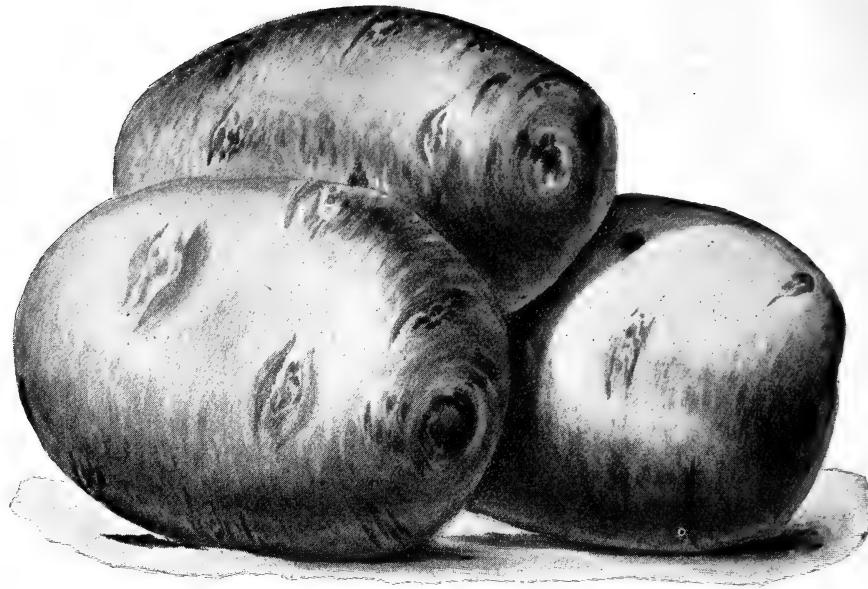
Minnesota No. 13 Corn is not an untried variety but has become widely and favorably known. The past season was a good test for field corn in Minnesota, for nine-tenths of the common field corn did not ripen owing to the cold, wet weather and early frost. **The Minnesota No. 13**, where planted ripened up a large per cent of its ears, as it has the early ripening tendency which we must have in the North, bred in it. **The demand** for this corn is now very heavy and orders for it ought to be in early as it is sure to all go quick. Per pound, 25c, postpaid; per peck, 75c; per bushel, \$2.00.

Location—Our location is the best for growing plants as our land lies high and has just fall enough to prevent water from standing.

Soil—Our soil is well adapted to the growth of good vigorous plants, etc., as it is a deep rich, black loam, with a deep clay subsoil, making a very good reservoir for storing water, which is controlled to a larg extent by the cultivators.

We have been growing plants and berries for a number of years and have never had a failure of either due to drought.

Facilities—We have a full line of machinery for plant and seed potato growing and storehouses for storing same, and berry house for packing plants, etc.



EARLY OHIO.

Seed Potatoes—We have some very good seed potatoes which were treated for scab and grown on new land.

Early Ohio—This variety needs no introducing to many who have tried it. It is one of the best all around potatoes, as it is not only good as an early variety but can be kept and used until spring. By freight, peck, 30c; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, \$3.00.

Sir Walter Raleigh, a comparatively new variety introduced by E. S. Carman, the originator of the Carman, and Rural New Yorker potatoes. We found out of about 30 varieties tested on our grounds the past year the Sir Walter Raleighs held their own very favorably, and we believe they have come to stay. They are very nice shape, somewhat resembling the Rural New Yorker, but are finer grained and better cookers. Good yielders. By freight, peck 35c; bushel, \$1.15; barrel, \$3.25.

Carman No. 3—The Best Late Potato. Originated on the Trial Grounds of the "Rural New Yorker" by E. S. Carman, who also introduced the Rural New Yorker and Sir Walter Raleigh potatoes, all of which are exceptionally good varieties.

The Carman No. 3 is of large size, shapely form, having shallow eyes; fine grained and better cooking qualities than the Rurals.

We have grown these beside the other standard varieties for several years, and they have always done the best for us of any of the other late potatoes. They also sell better to the shippers and commission dealers or grocers than any other variety where known. They are our leaders, and we cannot recommend them too highly.

By freight, peck, 30c; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, \$3.00.

Prices of Potatoes subject to Market. Write for Special Prices on large lots.

MINNESOTA SEEDLING POTATOES.

Minnesota Seedling Potatoes No. 32 and No. 33—Both varieties were originated at the Minnesota State Agricultural School. These were selected out of a large number of seedlings grown as having the most desirable points in their favor. We secured the seed last spring and were very well pleased with them. We only have a few to sell this spring, as our acreage was small and we have part of them spoken for, so orders must be in early on these. Prices on Minnesota Seedlings. Pound, 20c; 3 pounds, 50c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00. Small seed, 60c peck; \$1.90 bushel. We will send by mail postpaid 35 eyes of each of the above or 75 eyes of **one** variety for \$1.00.

Description—Minnesota Seedling No. 32 is a long, rather flat, nice shaped potato, with white **netted** skin. This variety did very nicely at the Agricultural School, but the No. 33 did the best with us last year, but the conditions were more favorable.

Minnesota Seedling No. 33—is a good yielder of very fine shaped potatoes, possessing good cooking qualities. We measured the land where these were grown, and they went at the rate of 284 bushels of salable potatoes to the acre. These were grown on quite a hillside without any fertilizers. See cut of our Dowden Digger at work on our Minnesota No. 33 seedling potatoes on fourth page of cover. This picture was taken after a heavy rain, so that the soil stuck to the potatoes, but the digger brings them **to the top** just the same. Persons interested in a first-class potato digger write Dowden Mfg. Co., Prairie City, Iowa, for catalogue and full information. It is a known fact that potatoes **will** run out in time, so that it is best to introduce "**new blood**" occasionally. We have the **only** Minnesota No. 33 Seedlings there are, so we are very careful with them, and will not sell over 1 bushel to any one party. Try them both.

SHIPMENT.

We usually ship potatoes by freight unless otherwise ordered. We use our judgment in regard to the weather, as we do not ship if there is any danger of freezing. Order early enough to have them go by freight.

By express is the safest and quickest way to send plants, but they may be sent by freight, or mail, if small orders. Add 30 cents per hundred if to be sent by mail. We accept one or two-cent United States stamps for \$1 orders.

Please remit by any of the following: Send money by Post Office Order, Express Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. Do not send money loose in envelopes, or personal checks unless 15 cents is added for collections.

Order early as orders are filled in the order received and booked. We treat all alike. Write your name and address plainly.

References Bank of Hamline, St. Paul, Minn.; First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn., or Wm. M. Liggett, Dean of the School of Agriculture of Minnesota.

STRAWBERRY BOX PRICES.

We also carry full line of grape packages and tree protectors. Write us.

.....	Best Whitewood Quart Boxes.....	.....	per 1000, @ \$3.25	.....
.....	Best Whitewood Pint Boxes.....	.....	" " 3.00	.....
.....	Forms for making boxes.....	.....	" .25	.....
.....	Tack Hammers.....	.....	" .20	.....
.....	Pounds Tacks .....	.....	" .30	.....
.....	Sixteen Quart Crates.....	.....	per 100 " 6.75	.....
.....	Twenty-four Quart Crates.....	.....	" " 8.25	.....
.....	Twenty-four Pint Crates.....	.....	" " 7.25	.....
.....	Six quart picking Stands, in the flat.....	.....	" .10	.....
.....	Coils Wire.....	.....	" 1.35	.....
(Please state whether Hallock or Illinois Boxes and Crates are wanted.)				
.....	Climax Grape Baskets, rack covers. ....	.....	per 100 " 4.25	.....
.....	Climax Grape Baskets, 5 lb., veneer covers	.....	" " 3.25	.....
.....	Veneer Tree Wrappers or Protectors, 9x18, per 100 "	.....	1.25	.....
.....	" " 12x24, per 100 "	.....	1.75	.....
.....	Hallock Boxes are used in the north and Illinois in the south.....	.....	

NOTE: Strawberry Boxes, Crates, etc., are shipped by freight unless otherwise ordered.

PRICE LIST OF STRAWBERRIES.

Early Varieties.	For 25	For 50	For 100	For 500	For 1000
Bederwood. (B)*.....	.40	.....	\$ .80	.....	\$1.50
Cyclone. (B).....	.50	.....	.90	.....	1.65
Clyde. (B).....	.60	.....	.90	.....	1.75
Lovett. (B).....	.50	.....	.90	.....	1.75
Wolverton. (B).....	.50	.....	.90	.....	1.75
Crescent. (P).....	.50	.....	.90	.....	1.50
Warfield. (P).....	.50	.....	.80	.....	1.50
Medium Varieties.					
Enhance. (B)*.....	.40	.....	.80	.....	1.50
Nick Ohmer. (B).....	.50	.....	.90	.....	1.75
Carrie. (P).....	.50	.....	.90	.....	1.75
Enormous. (P).....	.60	.....	.90	.....	1.75
Kansas. (P).....	.65	.....	1.20	.....	2.00
Senator Dunlap. (B)....	1.00	.....	1.50	.....	2.00
Sample. (P).....	1.00	.....	1.50	.....	2.00
Late Varieties.					
Aroma. (B).....	.60	.....	1.00	.....	1.75
Brandywine.* (B).....	.40	.....	.80	.....	1.50
Gandy. (B).....	.60	.....	.90	.....	1.75
Magoon. (B).....	.60	.....	.90	.....	1.75
Marshall. (B).....	.60	.....	.90	.....	1.80
Maximus. (B).....	.60	.....	.90	.....	1.75
Rough Rider. (B).....	1.00	.....	1.50	.....	2.00
Bubach. (P).....	.60	.....	1.00	.....	1.75
Loudon Raspberries-(Red.)	.75	.....	1.00	.....	2.00

*We especially recommend these varieties and they will give a long fruiting season. We have planted largely of these and can offer them cheaper.

In sending in orders if a few names of friends INTERESTED are added we will mail them catalogues and add a few plants extra for your kindness.

Keep this Catalogue for reference.

HOYT PLANT AND SEED CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

CUT ORDER SHEET OUT.

EVERY ORDER, LARGE OR SMALL, WILL RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Gentlemen:—Please send the following plants, seeds, etc., by
State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.		Name
DOLLARS	CENTS	
P. O. Order	(Write Plainly.)
Express Order	P. O.
Postal Note	County
Bank Draft	
Cash	Name of Express or Freight Station
Postage Stamps	
Total	State

NO. OF PLANTS	NAMES OF PLANTS, SEEDS, ETC., ORDERED				DOLLARS	CENTS
	EARLY				LATE	
.....	Bederwood B.....	.....	.....	Aroma B.....	.....	.....
.....	Cyclone B .....	.....	.....	Brandywine B...	.....	.....
.....	Clyde B.....	.....	.....	Gandy B.....	.....	.....
.....	Lovett B.....	.....	.....	Magoon B.....	.....	.....
.....	Wolverton B.....	.....	.....	Marshall B.....	.....	.....
.....	Crescent P.....	.....	.....	Maximus B.....	.....	.....
.....	Warfield P.....	.....	.....	Rough Rider B..	.....	.....
	MEDIUM					
.....	Enhance B.....	.....	.....	Louden Raspberry .....	.....	.....
.....	Nick Ohmer B .....	.....	.....	Currants .....	.....	.....
.....	Carrie P.....	.....	.....	Gooseberries .....	.....	.....
.....	Enormous P.....	.....	.....	Apple Trees.....	.....	.....
.....	Kansas P.....	.....	.....	Plum Trees.....	.....	.....
.....	Senator Dunlap B..	.....	.....	Cultivator .....	.....	.....
.....	Sample P .....	.....	.....	Rolling Cutter...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Minn. No. 13 Corn.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Minn. No. 6 Oats .....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Total Amt. Sent.....	.....	.....

DO OUR PLANTS PRODUCE?

Mr. M. L. Bevans, Market Master on the St. Paul Market two years: Your berries brought on the St. Paul Market the past two seasons were the largest and most uniform in shape, **the finest** in quality shown and were quickly taken by the fancy trade.

Sarah Mabon, Maple Lodge, White Bear, Minn.: Last year I purchased 400 strawberry plants of you and at this time have as nearly a perfect looking bed as could possibly be. Every plant has done perfectly and I anticipate a large crop next year. The few berries I allowed to remain ripened into large and excellent berries. The wonderful growth of the plants have attracted the attention and admiration of all who see them.

Gentlemen: The strawberry plants which I bought from you came into bearing last season, and inasmuch as the season was a most unfavorable one, I can only believe that it was the excellence of the plants that gave me a yield of 165 quarts of the finest berries I ever saw on a piece of ground about 25x45 feet, and lasting from early June until July 4.

Respectfully,

C. B. NEBINGER,
St. Paul, Minn.

Gentlemen: Your strawberries and Loudon raspberries were the largest and finest we have ever handled, the strawberries retailing for 20 cents per quart. They are "the" berries for our fancy trade.

One of our customers paid us \$5.00 for a crate of "fancy" Brandywine strawberries, which he presented to Mrs. Jas. J. Hill of St. Paul.

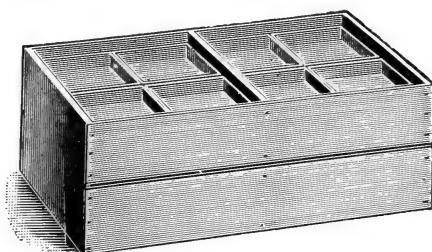
St. Paul, Minn.

MICHAUD BROS.

The Michaud Bros. are one of the leading fancy grocers of the city, and have a fine trade on fancy berries. We have sold them as high as \$150 worth of berries in a single day, besides supplying our other customers.



Thorough cultivation after a heavy rain in our Strawberry propagating beds with Planet Junior Cultivators. This means healthy vigorous plants and not a weed and fungus bed.



16 qt. Crate of Hallock Wine Measure Boxes.—See page 14.

HOYT PLANT AND SEED CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

EVERY ORDER, LARGE OR SMALL, WILL RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Gentlemen:—Please send the following plants, seeds, etc., by
State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.		
	DOLLARS	CENTS
P. O. Order	—	—
Express Order	—	—
Postal Note	—	—
Bank Draft	—	—
Cash	—	—
Postage Stamps	—	—
Total	—	—

Name
(Write Plainly.)

P. O.

County

Name of Express or
Freight Station

State

NO. OF PLANTS	NAMES OF PLANTS, SEEDS, ETC., ORDERED				DOLLARS	CENTS
	EARLY				LATE	
	Bederwood B.....				Aroma B.....	
	Cyclone B.....				Brandywine B.....	
	Clyde B.....				Gandy B.....	
	Lovett B.....				Magoon B.....	
	Wolverton B.....				Marshall B.....	
	Crescent P.....				Maximus B.....	
	Warfield P.....				Rough Rider B.....	
	MEDIUM				Bubach P.....	
	Enhance B.....				Louden Raspberry.....	
	Nick Ohmer B				Currants	
	Carrie P.....				Gooseberries	
	Enormous P.....				Apple Trees.....	
	Kansas P.....				Plum Trees.....	
	Senator Dunlap B...				Cultivator	
	Sample P.....				Rolling Cutter.....	
	.....				Minn. No. 13 Corn.....	
	.....				Minn. No. 6 Oats.....	
	.....				Total Amt. Sent.....	

Planting and Cultivating Strawberries.

Planting—If for garden culture set plants in rows 2 feet apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in row. By making every third row one foot wider it insures more room to work and pick berries.

For Field Culture set plants in rows from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart or 3 feet is best, by 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the row for **Hedge Row or Hill System**.

There are several methods of growing berries. To get fine, large berries keep plants in a single or **hedge row**. This is done by allowing but two runners to remain on each plant to be layered so as to fill up space evenly between plants in the row.

This leaves the balance of surface to be cultivated or mulched and gives the plants good rootage.

Another way is to keep all the runners clipped from the plant as fast as they appear. By doing this the strength is thrown back to the plant, which will stool out to an immense size. The largest crops are sometimes grown by this system, as the drought does not affect them as those grown in matted row. It takes plants that are high in fruiting vigor to pay, though, but when one plant can be made to bear from 2 to 4 quarts of berries and over it is worth trying for. Plants grown by these systems will produce good crops from 3 to 5 years if fertility is maintained and weeds kept out. It is much easier to keep weeds out by this system, as you can cultivate and mulch the whole surface between rows. The plants being so far apart do not sap one another, and the fruit is larger and better formed. Cultivate after every rain and at least every 10 days during season.

Pinch blossoms off as soon as they appear on the newly set plants.

Cover plants in the fall after ground freezes to prevent thawing and freezing. Use "clean" straw, marsh hay, or corn fodder and just put on enough to hide plants in the row and mulch heavily between rows. In the spring uncover crowns of plants so they can push up through mulch and leave mulch on until after picking.

Renewing Fruiting Beds—Mow off tops of plants as soon as fruiting season is over, and rake off mulch and leaves and haul away, or burn. Cultivate between rows, as the first year, and a new growth will take place and new fruit buds form before fall. Cover as the first year, etc. If soil needs enriching second year apply a top dressing of well-rotted barn dressing. Wood ashes is also good.

It is to our interest to see that our patrons employ the proper methods in handling and setting these plants. We want them to meet your highest expectations and we believe that if you follow directions you will not be disappointed. We know what they have done and are doing for us and know they will do the same for anyone else who gives them the chance.

We would be glad to test any new promising varieties of strawberries or raspberries on our grounds and **none** will be allowed to leave the place without consent of owner. We are testing a large number of the different varieties and are culling out the poor ones. It is best not to try to grow too many kinds, as they are liable to become mixed. An early and a late variety make a longer fruiting season.

We cannot fill orders for less than \$1 at a profit. It pays to get enough plants to make it an object to give them the proper care at the proper time.

No charges for crates or packages.

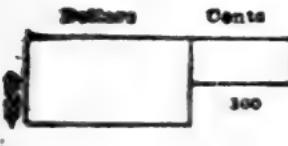
Terms, Cash with orders. Orders not booked unless one-half the amount is remitted, and the balance before shipment.

Club together with your neighbors and get a premium, and they pay part of express charges. We do not pay express or freight charges.

Stamp of Issuing Office

Form No. 6002.

DOMESTIC.



For

cents

No.

Space above this line is for the Postmaster's record, to be filled by him.

Application for Money Order.

Amount _____ Dollars _____ Cents.

Sent to _____ HOYT PLANT & SEED CO.

City or town _____ ST. PAUL,

Street and No. _____ Cor. Hoyt and Hamline Aves.,

State _____ Minnesota.

Sent by _____

Address of sender: No. _____ Street.

DOMESTIC.

(Form No. 6002.)

Stamp of Issuing Office

No.

100

Space above this line is for the Postmaster's record, to be filled by him.

Application for Money Order.

Amount _____ Dollars _____ Cents

Sent to _____ HARRY N. HAMMOND SEED CO., LTD.

City or town _____ BAY CITY,

Street and No. _____

State _____ Michigan.

Sent by _____

Address of sender: No. _____ Street.

Fees Charged for Money Orders

Payable in the United States (which includes Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Tutuila, Samoa); also for Orders payable in Canada, Cuba, Newfoundland, the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China), and the Philippine Islands.

For Orders for sums not exceeding \$2.50	..... 3 cents.
If over \$ 2.50 and not exceeding \$ 5.00	..... 5 cents.
" \$ 5.00 and not exceeding \$ 10.00	..... 8 cents.
" \$10.00 and not exceeding \$ 20.00	.....10 cents.
" \$20.00 and not exceeding \$ 30.00	.....12 cents.
" \$30.00 and not exceeding \$ 40.00	.....15 cents.
" \$40.00 and not exceeding \$ 50.00	.....18 cents.
" \$50.00 and not exceeding \$ 60.00	.....20 cents.
" \$60.00 and not exceeding \$ 75.00	.....25 cents.
" \$75.00 and not exceeding \$100.00	.....30 cents.

Memoranda of Issuing Postmaster:

NOTE.—The maximum amount for which a single Money Order may be issued is \$100. When a larger sum is to be sent additional Orders must be obtained. Any number of Orders may be drawn on any Money Order office; but, if Orders are drawn in excess of \$100 on any one day upon an office of the 4th class, notice of the fact by letter (or Form 6037) is to be promptly sent the Department by the issuing Postmaster so that provision may be made for payment.

Applications must be preserved at the office of issue for four years from date of issue.

[EDITION October 1, 1902.]

Fees Charged for Money Orders

For payment in United States (which includes Hawaii and Porto Rico), in Canada, in Cuba, and in the Philippines.

For Orders for sums not exceeding \$2.50	..... 3 cents.
Over \$ 2.50 and not exceeding \$ 5.00	..... 5 cents.
Over \$ 5.00 and not exceeding \$ 10.00	..... 8 cents.
Over \$10.00 and not exceeding \$ 20.00	.....10 cents.
Over \$20.00 and not exceeding \$ 30.00	.....12 cents.
Over \$30.00 and not exceeding \$ 40.00	.....15 cents.
Over \$40.00 and not exceeding \$ 50.00	.....18 cents.
Over \$50.00 and not exceeding \$ 60.00	.....20 cents.
Over \$60.00 and not exceeding \$ 75.00	.....25 cents.
Over \$75.00 and not exceeding \$100.00	.....30 cents.

Memoranda of Issuing Postmaster:

NOTE.—The maximum amount for which a single Money Order may be issued is \$100. When a larger sum is to be sent additional Orders must be obtained.

Applications must be preserved at the office of issue, for four years from date of issue.

[EDITION July 1, 1901.]

From _____
(Write name plainly)

P. O. _____

County _____

State _____

HOYT PLANT AND SEED CO.,
MERRIAM PARK, "R. F. D."

B. T. HOYT, SUPERINTENDENT.

MINNESOTA.





DIGGING MINNESOTA No. 33 SEEDLING POTATOES

With our Dowden Potato Digger after a heavy rain the previous night. See full description under Minnesota Seedlings.—Page 13.

